

## 110 指考英文考科試題或答案之反映意見回覆

題號：12

## 題目：

第 11 至 15 題為題組

We all know that too much stress is not good for our health, but too little is not ideal, either.

While 11 stress can be dangerous to the body, short-term stress is actually healthy.

Short-term stress triggers the production of protective chemicals in our body and strengthens the body's defenses. 12 our body is in a vulnerable situation, a burst of stress will quickly mobilize the body's own repair system to defend the damaged areas. This 13 us from physical discomfort and sickness. Small amounts of stress hormones may even sharpen our memory. A recent study found that when rats were forced to swim—an activity that places them under stress for a short while—they remembered their way through mazes far 14 than rats that were in a relaxed state.

The key to a healthy lifestyle is to keep our stress level 15. Too much stress will make us cranky and sick. Too little stress, on the other hand, will lead to boredom and low motivation.



### 意見內容：

使用選項(B) Unless，可以理解成：身體需要在足夠良好的狀態方能 mobilize the body's own repair system，故認為答案應開放為(B)或(C)。

## 意見回覆：

本題旨在評量考生能否掌握代表時間的關係副詞的用法。作答線索為空格前一句...protective chemicals..., ...strengthens the body's defenses. 與本句的...mobilize the body's own repair system...都呼應了附屬子句...our body is in a vulnerable situation 的語意，說明「當身體處於脆弱的狀態，突如其來的壓力（意指前一句的 short-term stress）會讓身體動員本身的修復系統」。選項(B) Unless（除非）呈現不同的語意，會與上下文語意不符，因此選項(B) Unless 並非本題最適當選項，選項(C) When（當）才是最適當的答案。

## 題號：23

題目：

### 第 21 至 30 題為題組

Some people say that Cantonese is a dialect of Chinese. Others insist that it is a language in its own 21. Who is correct? How do dialects differ from languages?

Two kinds of criteria are used to 22 languages from dialects. The first are social and political: In this view, “languages” are typically written, official, and 23, whereas “dialects” are mostly spoken, unofficial, and looked down upon. As a saying goes, “A language is a dialect with an army and a navy.” This implies that a powerful group of people like an army or a government can 24 which dialect is chosen as the official language of a state.

Linguists have a different criterion: If two kinds of speech are so 25 in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation that their speakers can understand each other, they are regarded as dialects of a single language. On the other hand, if 26 is difficult or even impossible, they are different languages. On this 27, Mexican Spanish and Argentine Spanish are dialects of the same language (Spanish). Speakers of these dialects normally have little 28 communicating with each other. Cantonese, on the other hand, is not considered a dialect of Chinese because speakers of the two languages can hardly 29 with each other. This criterion of mutual understandability, though objective, can annoy nationalists. For example, Danes and Norwegians have no difficulty understanding each other, making Danish and Norwegian 30 as dialects of the same language. Yet, few Danes or Norwegians would actually feel happy about this classification.

- (A) recognized (B) determine (C) sound (D) trouble (E) comprehension (F) ground  
(G) right (H) converse (I) similar (J) prestigious (K) distinguish (L) particular

意見內容：

1. 本題選用選項(A) **recognized**，在文意、文法皆符合，因為語言被認可也不容易被瞧不起，和後方 **look down upon** 也能形成對比。
2. 此大題未限制一個選項僅能選用一次，建議(A)的答案可開放。

意見回覆：

1. 本題旨在評量考生能否掌握詞彙 **prestigious** 的語意。作答線索為空格前... “languages” are typically written, official, and..., 以及空格後 whereas “dialects” are mostly spoken, unofficial, and looked down upon. 句中，whereas (然而) 點出了前後的對比關係，意旨語言是書面的 (written)、官方的 (official)；而方言是口語的 (spoken)，非官方的 (unofficial)。本題要選出和 **looked down upon** (被看不起的) 對比的形容詞，以選項(J) **prestigious** (有聲望的；受尊敬的) 的語意為最適當，因此選項(J)為最適當答案。
2. 本大題在作答提示中雖未限制選項的選用次數，但作答時，仍須考量語法正確性與詞彙的適切性。選項(A) **recognized** (公認的，被認可的)，雖語法無誤，但不符前後文的語意，且 something/someone being recognized，不盡然都表示正面涵義，必須由該文本內容判斷，故知選項(A) **recognized** 並非本題的適切答案。

**題號：37**

**題目：**

第 36 至 39 題為題組

Located in Black Canyon straddling the border between Nevada and Arizona in the southwestern region of the United States, Hoover Dam is named one of the Top 10 Construction Achievements of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The dam, constructed between 1931 and 1936, was the largest of its kind at the time. Its construction was the result of a massive effort involving thousands of workers and cost over one hundred lives.

Since about 1900, the Black Canyon and nearby Boulder Canyon had been investigated for their potential to support a dam that would control floods, provide irrigation water, and produce hydroelectric power. In 1928, the US Congress authorized the project. The winning bid to build the dam was submitted by Six Companies, Inc. However, such a large concrete structure had never been built before, and some of the techniques were unproven. The extreme summer heat and lack of facilities near the site also presented tremendous difficulties. Nevertheless, Six Companies turned over the finished dam to the federal government on March 1, 1936, more than two years ahead of schedule.

The initial design of the dam, which was more concerned with the dam's functionality than its exterior, was criticized by many as being too plain and unremarkable for a project of such immense scale. So Gordon B. Kaufmann, the architect who was brought in to redesign the exterior, greatly streamlined the design and applied an elegant Art Deco style to the entire project. Allen Tupper True, an American illustrator, was also hired to handle the design and decoration of the walls and floors of the new dam. He integrated into his design the images and colors based on Native American visions of rain, lightning, clouds, and animals, thereby creating symbolic patterns which appear both ancient and modern.

Today, Hoover Dam has become a national historic landmark. Standing at more than 725 feet above the Colorado River, the highest concrete dam in the Western Hemisphere continues to draw crowds 85 years after its creation, attracting more than a million visitors a year.

37. Which of the following statements is true about Hoover Dam?
- (A) Its construction lasted for more than a decade.
  - (B) It is strong in functionality, but plain in design.
  - (C) Its site stretches over two states in the United States.
  - (D) It became famous because it led to the discovery of Black Canyon.

**意見內容：**

1. 第三段 The initial design of the dam, which was more concerned with the dam's functionality than its exterior, was criticized by many as being too plain and unremarkable for a project of such immense scale. 可知 Hoover Dam 當初建設只在意實用性而非外觀設計。雖然後來有被 Gordon B. Kaufmann 重新設計外觀，但第 37 題未提及是在 Gordon 設計前還是後的狀態。
2. 選項(B)的敘述應符合事實。

### **意見回覆：**

1. 本題旨在評量考生能否掌握主旨與細節之間的關係。作答線索在第三段，語意為最初水壩的設計重實用甚於外觀設計，曾受到許多人批評，因此，後來請 Gordon B. Kaufmann 重新設計水壩的外觀。原文...was more concerned with the dam's functionality ..., was criticized by many as being too plain...可見「過去」水壩剛完成的狀況；經過後來的 Gordon B. Kaufmann 重新設計外觀，所以若要評論「現狀」的 Hoover Dam，應該說是 It is strong both in functionality and design.。
2. 選項(B) It is strong in functionality, but plain in design.的語法是陳述現有事實，亦即陳述現在的胡佛水壩功能性強但設計平庸。如前所述，水壩後來經過外觀重新設計，所以選項陳述與現今事實不符，並非為正確選項。
3. 因此選項(C) Its site stretches over two states in the United States.為最適當答案。

## 題號：40

題目：

### 第 40 至 43 題為題組

France gave birth to restaurants, but it was no civilized affair. In fact, today's restaurant business is a byproduct of the class warfare that arose during the French Revolution.

Back in the Middle Ages, fine dining was a privilege enjoyed exclusively by noble families who had their own grand kitchens and personal chefs. The only commercial diners for the masses were dusty, shabby roadside inns, where strangers crowded around mediocre buffets of lukewarm roasts and over-sauced beans. But sometime in the 1760s, the merchant class of Paris developed a taste for healthy clear broths which were considered restorative; hence the term "restaurant." By the 1780s, this new Parisian "healthy food" craze led to a handful of reputable dining halls, where customers could sit at individual tables and choose from a wide range of dishes.

Ironically, the popularity of these restaurants grew at a time when the majority of the French population could not afford bread. Decades of harsh winters and oppressive taxation had **taken their toll on kitchen tables**. By 1789, the starving French masses could no longer be controlled. Looting and riots erupted throughout Paris, ushering in the French Revolution. Rich nobles fled to the countryside, leaving behind their highly skilled chefs and the fine wines from their cellars. Suddenly, unemployed cooks found their way to the city's eateries, and within a year, nearly 50 elegant restaurants had popped up in Paris.

The restaurant business truly came into its own during the early 1800s, after General Napoleon seized control of the country. He granted "freedom of pleasure" to all citizens, as he reasoned that people who were focused on champagne and fine food probably would not conspire against him. The number of restaurants rose quickly. By 1814, about three thousand restaurants were listed in a popular travel guide. Paris became the center of the new restaurant scene, which, to some degree, it remains today.

40. According to the passage, where does the word "restaurant" originate from?

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Famous chefs. | (B) Popular soups. |
| (C) Dining halls. | (D) Daily menus.   |

意見內容：

1. 第 40 題評量考生尋找特定訊息的能力。作答線索在第二段第四行 *But sometime in the 1760s, the merchant....the term "restaurant"* 一句，尤其是 *broth* (肉湯) 一詞，可判斷 *restaurant* 源自 *soup*。
2. 文章無任何線索供考生判斷 *soup* 是否“popular”，選項(B) *Popular soups*. 僅可確定 *soups* 一詞，無法斷定 *popular* 與否，敘述明顯瑕疪。
3. 綜合上述意見，本題無適切答案，建議所有考生均給分。

**意見回覆：**

1. 本題旨在評量考生能否掌握上下文而推測出 *restaurant* 此字的起源。作答線索有三。首先，第二段第三句 But sometime in the 1760s, the merchant class of Paris developed a taste for healthy clear broths which were considered restorative; hence the term “*restaurant*.”文中 *broth* 意指高湯的意思。接著，第二段第四句...this new Parisian “*healthy food*” craze...的 *craze* 意指「此高湯」的 *popularity*；加上第三段第一句...the popularity of these restaurants...後兩處皆指出高湯的 *popular*。
2. 因此選項(B) *Popular soups.* 為最適當的答案。

## **題號：中譯英第 2 題**

### **題目：**

2. 不論答案為何，氣候專家預告這種不正常的天氣將會變成新的常態。

### **意見內容：**

1. 本題前半部分考點為「不論」的句型用法，由 Whatever 或 No matter what 引導。這句型本來應該要有主詞和動詞，但在 107 指考英文第 19 題 Whatever the source of the injury, these spots typically do not require any treatment and should go away as your nail grows out. And they should not return unless you suffer another injury to a nail...後方有主詞，卻沒有保留 be 動詞。
2. 希望閱卷老師若發現學生沒有寫到 be 動詞時，不會在此扣分。

### **意見回覆：**

本中心評閱非選擇題的標準作業流程簡列如下，提供參考：

1. 中譯英評量考生能否能將中文句子譯成正確、通順且達意的英文句子。
2. 在閱卷前所召開的評分標準訂定會議中，閱卷委員在謹慎檢視來自各地區約 3000 份考生實際作答情形後，以不影響考生權益為最高原則，擬定本次評分標準。
3. 非選擇題參考答案將於 8 月 13 日（五）公布於本中心網站，較詳細的評分標準說明與考生作答情形分析，請參閱本中心將於 9 月 15 日（三）出刊的第 325 期《選才電子報》。